IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill Emancipating Slaves in the District of Columbia Passed by the Senate.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Voted in Aid of the Negroes Who Emigrate.

Important Resolution Declaratory of the Object of the War.

The Work of the House on the Tax Bill Nearly Completed.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE ARMY SUSPENDED.

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF THE BILL EMANCIPATING SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, the Senate passed the bill to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia. The constitution, Chicago platform and the speeches of President Lincoln were quoted in vain by the ments of the measure. Twenty-nine Senators voting eye, and fourteen nay, the bill was passed substantially as it was reported by Senator Wilson early in the session.

The bill was introduced by Senator Wilson on the 16th of December, and reported back from the committee for the District on the 30th of February with amendments, which, however, do not affect the principles or plan of nation as embodied in the original bill.

The compensation for slaves, to be awarded by a commissioner appointed by the President, is to average three hundred dollars each, and it may range from a dime to a usand dollars. Very few high priced negroes are left in the District, however, and a large proportion of those will remain in their masters' service from choice.

The Committee of Ways and Means are determined to ush the Tax bill through the Committee of the Whole able week. Only two sections remain to be discussed.
It is thought the bill will pass the House when reported, and the Senate will not change it materially before passing it. Congress is convinced of the absolute necessity of raising a large revenue with the least possible delay. It sted in some quarters that an entirely new bill will bred in the Senate as a substitute, but it is believed that the urgent necessity for the passage of some revenue bill without delay will induce the passage of the House bill without material modification. In the meantime the many amendments made in Committee of the Whole on

THE ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS STOPPED. All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been present to their regiments, and notice given to the Govwill be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the

GALLANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST. The capture of Union City by Colonel Buford, and the apture of the enemy's batteries by the expedition under Dolonel Roberts, are regarded by the War Department as

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE

The New York World having reiterated its vague charges against the integrity of Secretary Smith's man-agement of the affairs of the Interior Department, that entleman has promptly demanded of the conductors of hat journal the name of his covert assailant, and speci-Scations of the latter's allegations. He indignantly scouts the accusation as being a monstrous fabrication, gotten sends pursuing the matter, in order to make an example of those who may be behind his irresponsible assailant, if, as is probable, some such person be named in answer

REPORTS OF REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND. The steamer King Philip arrived from the lower riv last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond and pale on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are forty-five into the service, and they had been closely ed by the press gangs for a week or two.

The rebels have mostly left the neighborhood of Lou-don; but a few squads of their cavalry roam through

section, one being an old farmer named Gardy, and the sthers young men engaged in business near him. One of the young men has been acting as the robel post-

lately in that vicinity:—Coffee, \$1 25 per pound; sugar, 40c.; fine sait, \$60 per sack, and table sait, put up in half gallon sacks, \$1 25. Boots are to be had only in cksburg at \$13 50 per pair.

that the Union loss in the recent conflict with the Morri had no more effect on the sides of the Merrimac tha

A few days ago the steamer Union ran into the Wy-comico, and brought out the secesh schooner called the Isabel. She is in good order, and can be very usefully employed by our government.

ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY BURNED. A large amount of property, left by the rebel in their flight from Manassas, was burned yesterday, un-der direction of Mr. Baker, the special agent of the War Department. It consisted of wagons, with their running goar, and a variety of other articles deemed useless and combersome. The notice issued by Mr. Ba-ker has been the means of bringing in many farmers in pickings from the abandoned stores at Manassas, and it s probable that considerable valuable property will be turned over to the government.

under the plea that it came into their possession by regular sale, and that they are Union men. A quantity of tobacco has been claimed by Mr. Johnson, who is known to have had dealings with the rebels, and ex changed Confederate money, which he know to be worth less, for the commodity. All these cases will undergo

IMPROVEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA. Thrift is again making its appearance along the route netween Fairfax Court House and Alexandria. Some of the farmers were yesterday engaged in ploughing their lands, and in several instances dilapidated and deserted

dwellings were being repaired. THE CHESAPEARE AND ONIO CANAL. The government having returned to their respective vers all the boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, trad, has already begun to revive. Eight or ten barrets

of floa r are among the first receipts.

ing even in the rear of the federal army. It is believed that every movement of the government troops, their number, &c., is speedily communicated to the rebels by their sympathizers within our lines, through the laxity which is now exercised in regard to the passes. The country has not been by any means accoured in the advance, and as many members of Stuart's cavalry are resident in the neighborhood of Manassas, it is a most garb, acting as a spy one day and a member of a scoutin party the next. If a more stringent rule is not adopted, some of the curiosity seekers at the battle field of Bull run will have some day a disagreeable introduction to a few of those gentry. The roads are frequented by very suspicious individuals, and particular precautions should be taken by all who travel outside of the army or the other side of the Potomac.

A SECESSION MEETING BROKEN UP. An effort was made on Saturday last to hold a secession meeting in disguise at Fairfax Court House. Colone Burbeck, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volun teers, sent down a company of men from Centreville and arrested some twenty of the participants, who were

released after taking the oath of allegiance. REBEL DESERTERS COMING INappearance occasionally. They managed to linger behind at the time of the evacuation, and were overtaken by our troops. Several have been thus taken. They are well clothed, and appear smart and intelligent. But very little relience is to be placed upon them, although

they profess to be Northern men, forced into the Southern army from want of work. THE CONTRABANDS COMING IN. The exodus of contrabands has ceased to excite re nark. Hardly a mile of road between Washington and Warrenton can be passed without meeting more or less

of the "irrepressible" race. They come not in single GENERAL ROSECRANS. There is no foundation for the statement that General Rosecrans has resigned. He is a thorough soldier, and

intends to do his duty to the end. GENERAL BLENKER'S COMMAND ATTACHED TO GENE-RAL FREMONT'S ARMY. Blenker's command has been attached to the department of Fremont, much to the disgust of the rank and

the Second corps d' armee. THE COMMISSION ON STATE PRISONERS. The Commission on State prisoners will commence their sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Monday After completing their business there they will proceed

VISIT OF ENGLISH ARMY OFFICERS—WHAT THEY THINK OF OUR TROOPS.

THINK OF OUR TROOPS.

Colonel Lysons, Assistant Adjutant General of the Com nander-in-Chief of the British army; Colonel Percy, com manding the British Grenadier Guards: the Lieutenan Colonel commanding the Fusileer Guards; Captain Gor-don, A. D. C. to Lord Paulet, Lieutenant the Earl of Dun-more, and other British officers of high note, left this city recently for Canada, after having spent some days in Washington, and having seen not a little of our army and our material of war. The names of the men will hardly convey to the American public an adequate idea of their real rank and importance. Colonel Lysens, formerly of the Royals, is one of the most distinguished and thorough soldiers in England. He had much to do with the organ ion of the British Volunteers, and was sent to Canada to organize the Canadian militis at the time that war was expected to grow out of the Trent affair. Colonel Percy, General, and few brigadiers in the British service would Coldstream and Fusileer Guards constitute the "House hold Brigade," the choice and pet troops of England They are better paid than the line, more carefully recruited, and officered by the pure "blue blood" of Eng

These officers came to see the Army of the Potomac. Be fore their departure their commanding officer, Sir Fen. wick Williams, of Kars, enjoined upon them to preserve the strictest incognito in travelling throughout the United States. He warned them that our hatred of Englishmen. cially of British officers, was perfectly diabolical and that as their friend, Dr. Russell, of the Times, had informed them, social demoralization and anarchy were so prevalent here that, if they were identified anywhere on the way as officers of the British army, they would probably be mobbed and murdered. They were, there fore, required to disguise themselves and their baggage. Extra whiskers were cropped, and the names of the owners painted off their travelling impedimenta. So compelled by an orderly of General Williams to leave behind him in Montreal a trunk which bore his name and the designation of his regiment.

United States. They reported to Lord Lyons, and, their arrival having become known, they were appalled by a visit from Major General McDowell, who came-not to challenge them, as some of the party expected, but-to a divisional review.

After due deliberation the invitation was accepted.

Precautions were taken, in accordance with General Williams' instructions, to prevent the assassination of any members of the party by bands of murderers hired by Mr. Seward. They crossed the Long Bridge without losing a man. Some trepidation was observe among the younger officers when they reached the ground and took their position in front of the division very man of whem, in the opinion of Dr. Russell, of the ondon Times, was panting for their blood. But the ap ears, and the review proceeded. For five mortal hours hey bestrode their horses, watching the evolutions of the most perfect division of the greatest army in the world. At the close Colonel Lysons and Colonel Percy could not help saying that never, in their long militar

experience, had they witnessed a finer spectacle.

The latter, Celonel Percy, as spokesman for the party, expressed his gratification in a neat little speech to Gene ral McDowell, and was duly complimented in the re chief surprise, which was that none of the party had General McDowell could not, of course

guess that this thought was uppermost in their minds.

With the exquisite tact so characteristic of English whom he met at the review, his high appreciation of the oldierly appearance of his troops, and suggested that it would be well to issue an order of the day stating the the review had been witnessed by distinguished officers of the British army, who pronounced the drill and ma

dea indeed, and that he should not fail to act upon i when he had time. Pity he has been so busy ever since It was our old friend, Sir William Boyd, who said that railroads in this country should be rup with extra car when the cars contained "distinguished Englishmen Had not Colonel Percy better have left him the menopoly

I.I.D. Russell has fallen from his high estate. Since his ejection, with his faucy team, from a government transport he has been going rapidly down hill. He has had the cold shoulder turned to him by even all those who were once wont to receive him with open arms. He is reduced to the attentions of a few English snobs, who will drop him as soon as they discover he is in bad odor

THE PROPOSED CLOTHING BUREAU. A bill introduced by Senator Wilson in the Senate to

A bill introduced by Senator Wissen in the Senate to-day provides that:—
Section 1. That there be and hereby is established in the Quartermaster's Department of the army a bureau of clothing for the army of the United States, to con-sist of one colousel, one lieutenant colonel, one major and four captains, from among the officers of the regular army and volunteers, whose rank, pay and emoluments shall be respectively the same as now allowed by law to officers of the same grade in the Quartermaster's Depart-ment.

of flox r are among the drst recespts.

THE SECRESION SPIES IN VIRGINIA.

The pix a which seems to prevail, of allowing civilians to travel a "thin our lines from Washington to Manassa" without requiring the military authorities to maintain a supervision dayer them, by calling for their passes at renvenient places on the route, is being taken advantage of by the covert secessionists, who are now more active in their business of spies than ever. It is well known that smidsaries of the snown are daily in glexabdria; and that squade of robel cavalry are scout.

and accountability of property, and to all other army regulations not conflicting with the provisions of this act, and no officer of the Bureau of Clothing shall be concerned directly or indirectly in the purchase or sales for commercial purposes of any intended for making a part of or appertaining to this department except for and on account for the officers of the United States; and any officer found guilty of being interested in the business connected therewith shall be dismissed the service.

THE RAILROADS AND THE POSTAL SERVICE. have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy trans portation of the mails, in accordance with a recommen dation of the Postmaster General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the department for this purpose, and, in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decision

LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Post Office Department has issued the following no-

tification:—

Poer Office Department, April 3, 1862.

The Post Office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, whether in Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington city. From that effice they will be properly forwarded, in separate packages, to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated. Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Positinaster of Washington to what point such packages, destined to regiments under their command, should be sent.

JOHN A. KASSON,

First Awistant Postmastey General.

THE NAVY. The following orders and appointments have been

made at the Navy Department:-John C. Sullivan, Acting Master's Mate, United States gunboat Aroostook, has been reported as deserted.
Lieutenant G. C. Willse, detached from the St. Law ence, and ordered to the Dakotah.

Commander Charles Steadman, ordered to command the Paul Jones, new preparing for sea at Baltimore. William P. Ayres, of New Jersey, and M. V. B. Darling, of Rhode Island, appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the steamer Dawn, at New

Acting Third Assistant Engineer, John McCluskey, ordered to the steamer Somerset, at New York. Lieutenant Henry Erben, Jr., detached from the Hunt ville and ordered to report to Flag Officer Foote.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY. The Naval Academy Board, in concluding their review of certain suggestions, say a permanent locality of the another frigate for naval practice. The latter has for THE CADETS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. A. H. Harwood, Chief of the Bureau of Ordna and Hydrography, in reply to a letter from Representa tive Sedgewick, says, under the present system of appointment, hardly fifty per centum of the naval cadets graduate. This is because no care is taken in selecting at first pupils who have the rudiments of education gnorant and idle boys, expelled or permitted to resign Captain Harwood expresses the hope that the power to reappoint after the nomination has once been rejected for CAPTAIN LILLEY CASHIERED

Captain William Lilley, quartermaster of the brigade commanded by General Isaac I. Stevens, has been trice by court martial at Beaufort, S. C., on the charged of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," found rollty, and sentenced to be cashiered.

PROMOTION OF COLONEL VAN ALEN. Colonel J. H. Van Alen, of New York, was to-day nom nated as Brigadier General. For several months previous to his resignation he was occupied as president of the board for the examination of cavalry officers, and is regarded by the Commander-in-Chief as an officer of great ability and discretion.

COMMUNICATION OPEN TO MOUNT VERNON. The following has been issued from the office of the

Provost Marshal:—

STECIAL ORDER—NO. 343.

Washington, April 3, 1862.

The steamer Thomas Collyer, under the control of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, will be allowed to resume her trips to Mount Vernon. No other boat or vessel will be allowed to land at that place.

Major W. E. DOSTER, Provost Marshal.

C. E. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

THE REBEL TROOPS THAT OCCUPIED LOUDON COUNTY

VA., ETC.
The following are the rebel troops that occupied Loudon county, Va., during the summer, fall and winter, and until the time of evacuation:—The Fourth South Carelina regiment, Colonel Blanding; Thirteenth, Seventeenth. Eighteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi regi and Humphreys; and the Eighth Virginia, commanded by Colonel E. Hunter, of Prince William, and Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Tebbs, of Loudon, and Major Norman Berk-Ball's Bluff fight to Centreville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to Loudon, but remained only

It is now conceded among the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal if not superior to any in the rebelarmy it is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at the battle of Bull run.

A large number of desertions from North Carolina and Georgia regiments are reported to have taken place The time of the Louden troops expires April 23.

MORTALITY AMONG THE REBEL TROOPS. summer was really frightful, as evidenced in a graveyard about eight miles from Manassas. An Alabam regiment was in camp at the locality, and upwards of two hundred of the command found a final resting place there. The average age of those who tell victims camp disease, far from their friends and home, was about eighteen years. Many were but sixteen, and the oldest but twenty years of age. The graves were placed in

THE REBEL MAIDS CUTTING OFF THEIR HAIR. A love letter, picked up at Manassas yesterday, con veys the information to a swain in the rebel army that his sweetheart had cut off her hair, and that all the girls in the Olean Institute had performed the same operation. The reason given for the proceeding was, that the girls in Virginia so a ourned for their sweethearts that their hair feil out to an extent which rendered the tensoria

order, and a slab of cedar, with the name and age of the

sleeper beneath, rudely out with a knife, marked each.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.

DEFENCES OF THE DELAWARS RIVER AND BAY. Mr. Wilnor, (rep.) of l'a , presented the resolutions the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the defences of Delaware river and bay, recommending the construc-tion of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars for the purpose. Re PESTING PLANS FOR FLOATING BATTERIES

reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials to render floating batteries nvulnerable, with an amendment reducing the appro priation from \$50,000 to \$25,000. The bill was amended

RELIEF FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE OFFICERS AND SEAMER OF THE CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS. Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphaus of the officers and seamen of the ships Cumberland and Congress. The bill gives twelve

months' extra pay to the widow, child or nearest relative. Passed. tive. Passed.

NIB TAX ON NEWSPAPERS AND LEAF TORACCO.

Mr. DOCHTIER, (rep.) of Wis., presented resolutions from the Legislature of Wiscousin against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers, or any interdiction of free avenance.

exchanges.

Mr. Kannery (opp.) of Md., presented a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

THE ARMY AND TRUITIVE SLAVES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following reso-

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to re port whether any further legislation is necessary to preven persons employed in the military service of the United States from alding the return of having control over persons claimed to be fugilies slaves, and to pushes them there or.

Mr. WHLEY, (thool) of va, oldered the following:—
Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the state of the Armony at Harper's Perry, what is the damage done thereto, and whether it is expedient to restore and repair the same and re-employ the workmen.

The resolution was laid over.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO CITIZENS ARROAD.

On motion of Mr. SCENDER, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to provide for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries was taken up and passed. PASSAGE OF THE HILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. Davis, (Union) of Ky., offered the following resolu

Resolved, That the war shall not be prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that the United States will prosecute the war until this is se-cured.

Mr. WILLEY, (Union) of Va., offered the following:-

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia

Mr. McDougail, (opp.) of Cal., proceeded to speak against the measure. He said he regretted the introduc tion of all these measures, and he thought the character of this discussion would not tend to restore the Union. He ent at such a time as this. The republican party was especially pledged by the President against it. Though he (Mr. McDougall) was opposed to slavery, and considered it a special evil in this District, he was willing to vote for a bill providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves and a wise system of colonization.

Mr. TEN EYCE, (rep.) of N. J., would have much pre ferred a bill providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves, with just compensation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District. Mr. Ten Eyck here referred to the views of the President, as expressed pledges of the President to non-interference with slavery by the republican party, as the reasons why he expressed the above preference. He (Mr. Ten Eyck) considered it but just and reasonable that this question should be passed upon by the people of the District of

there in submitting a question for mine or the Senator's (Mr. Ten Eyck's) constituents to the few people here, "Whether the capital of the nation shall be free or not?"

Why should not the whole people have a vote upon it? Mr. Tan Eyes replied that slavery had existed in this district for a long time, but he (Mr. Ten Eyck) did not know that the business of Congress had been impeded thereby. He also thought that the interests and the feelings of the border States ought to be consulted.

Mr. Sumers, (rep.) of Mass., moved to smend the bill, so that, in taking testimony before the commissioners, no witness shall be excluded on account of color.

The amendment was agreed to by yeas, 26; nays, 10.

Nays—Mesers. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Willey, Wilson (Mo.) and

The question was then taken on the substitute effered

The question was then taken on the substitute effered by Mr. Wright, which was rejected by years, 10; nays, 27. Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, La-tham, Nesmith, Fowell, Sherman, Willey and Wright. Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend the second section, by providing that a claimant making a petition for payment for his slave, shall take an eath that he (the claimant) has not borne arms in the rebelion, or given any aid or comfort thereto. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to add the proviso, that such oath

of a party to the petition shall not be evidence of the

facts therein stated. This was agreed to, and the amendment ador Mr. BROWNING, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend, by providing that the average price of the slave shall be five hundred dollars instead of three hundred, one-half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid to the person liberated, if he emigrates to another country. Mr. B. said that we should do something more than simply liberate the negro. He did not believe the two races could live together with mutual advantage. Inif the two races must live together, the best way for them to do so was to remain in the relation of master

Mr. Wilmor, (rep.) of Pa .- If that is the case, why not

propose compulsory emigration?

Mr. Browning thought it was not time to consider that question on so small a measure as this. When the quesion should come up he would be perfectly willing to vote for compulsory emigration, and take his share of the responsibility. He did not believe that the negro could ever rise to an equality of civilization with the

white man in this country.

Mr. Browning's amendment was rejected by year, 10; nays, 31. Yeas-Meesrs. Browning, Davis, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Patham, McDougall, Nesmith, Willey and Wright.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment that the owners of persons held to service shall out upon file the name and a description of the person liberated by payment, or within such time as the commissioners may that the clerks of the court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McDougail offered a substitute for the bill similar to the one offered by Mr. Wright, providing for a gradua; emancipation of the slaves, compensation for such eman-cipation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District of Columbia. This was rejected by yeas, 10; nays, 25.

appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigra. tion of the persons liberated by the bill and other persons of color in the District: of Columbia to Hayti, Libe ria or other country.

This was ogreed to, year 27, nays 10, as follows:-

Anthony of Rhode Island,
Browning of Illinois,
Collamer of Vermont,
Pavis of Kentucky,
Pixon of Counceticut,
Doolittle of Wisconsin,
Foot of Vermont. Lane of Kanses,
Latham of California,
McDougall of California,
McDougall of California,
Nesmith of Oregon,
Stark of Oregon,
Ton Eyek of New Jersey.
Trumbuli of Illinels,
Wade of Ohio,
Willey of Virginia,
Wilmot of Pennsylvania,
Wilson of Massachusetts,
Wilson of Missour),
Indiana. Foot of Vermont, Harlan of Iowa, Harris of New York,

Hale of New Hampshire, Howard of Michigan, Morrill of Maine, Pemercy of Kansas, Summer of Massachusetts Chandler of Michigan, Clark of New Hampshire, Fessenden of Maine, Foster of Connecticut, Grimes of Icwa,

Mr. Fownit, (opp.) of Ky., spoke against the bill as the District and the people of the States

Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of such a measure, but obwise. The bill takes property in violation of the consti-

confiscation with the question of taking property. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed, by yeas 29, nays 14, as fol-

Anthony of Rhode Island, Browning of Illinois, Chandler of Michigan, Clark of New Hampshire, Collamer of Vermont, King of New York, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill of Maine, Ten Fyck of New Jersey Truniball of Illinois, Wade of Ohio, Wilkinson of Minnesota, Wilkinson of Penerylvania

Nescrith of Oregon, Powell of Kentucky, Soulsbury of Delaware, Stark of Oregon, Willey of Virginia, Wisson of Missouri, Wright of Indiana. There was applause in the galleries when the Chairma

House of Representatives. WARRINGTON, April 3, 1862. PORRIGH SYSTEMS OF FINANCE. On motion of Mr. Spatterso, (rep.) of N. Y., the Prestion which may be received at the Department of State showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

The following amendment, in relation to marine and

where the amount insured does not exceed a thousand where the amount insured does not exceed a thousand when the same shall be twenty-five cents; when more than a thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, the tax shall be fifty cents, and when exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar. The following amendment was also made as to mort

In regard to both the above amendments it was agreed that where the value or consideration insured does not exceed a hundred dollars, or the mortgage does not ex-ceed the same amount, there shall be no stamp duty im-

That any such mortgage given to secure the payment of purchase money for real estate shall be exempt from any such charge.

An amoundment was adopted that the stamp duty on any note, check, marine and other specified protests shall be twenty-five cents.

An amoundment was offered, debated and rejected, imposing a tax of one dollar on each passenger travelling on railroads within the United States.

A proviso was also adopted that the stamp duty on manifests, bille of lading and passonger tickets, provided for in schedule B, shall not apply to steamships plying between ports in the United States, but to steamships plying between these ports and the ports of British North America.

An amendment was also adopted that no writ, sun mons or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace in any criminal, law or equity suit commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the pay-

United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp duty.

The medicine schedule was altered so as to provide that medicines, cosmetics and perfumeries, by whatever name the same have been, now are, or shall hereafter be called or designated, shall pay, when valued or sold at twenty-five cents, a tax of one cent; not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents; not exceeding one dollar, four cents, and for every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above one dollar, two cents.

Playing cards are to be taxed twenty cents a pack.
The consideration of the income section of the bill, passed over yesterday, was now resumed.

An amendment was adopted including the telegraph, fas and express companies, or corporations, under the income duty.

gas and express companies, or corporations, under the income duty.

It was also provided that the net gains or profits and incomes only shall be estimated, and that the duties on incomes shall be payable on or before the 36th of June, 1863, and in each year thereafter, until and including the year 1866, and no longer.

Among the other amendments made was, that furs of all descriptions, when made up, should pay a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

All the sections were acted upon excepting the two relating to appropriations and allowances and drawbacks.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Press on President Lincoin's Emancipation Project.

Opposition to His Policy and Hostility to the Union.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FREE TRADE EXTENSION IN FRANCE.

GARIBALDI'S RECEPTION IN MILAN.

Plan of the Revolutionists for the Liberation of Hungary,

&c., HALIPAX, April 3, 1862. The Niagara, from Liverpool on the morning of the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d uit., arrived here this evening.

The Ningara arrived at her dock at four in the after-

24th, signalized the Arabia, and the same day an American bark, showing a blue slag with a white cross, bound east. March 25, passed ship Magnet, from New York, A report was current in Liverpool to the following offect:-That six wealthy Peruvians have taken the Rankin Gilmore and Holderness, and Chilton of Liver-

receive three per cent commission, and five per cent The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 20th and at Liverpool the 21st uit.

The American Question.

OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON MR. LINCOLN'S
EMANCIPATION PROPOSITION—HOSTILITY TO THE
UNION STILL PROMINENT. The London Times, in another editorial on Mr. Lincoln's

emancipation message, says it can hardly be looked mon as anything more than an invitation to discuss the subject in Congress. It is clear that if slavery is to cease, even in the border States, the change m accomplished by other means than those at which he points, which means, it is certain, are totally inapplicable to the whole Union. The Times foar the proposed utopia of compremise will be diffi believe it will shake the revolution of the South. As a proposition, however, which may be possibly had, to the cessation of the frightful conflict, the Times thinks it worthy of discussion. The President truly says the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning it is that the money now devoted to keeping decoted to the extinction of slavery in those regions which are incontestibly in its power. If content to seep the slave States which have not seconded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, i really in carnest, accomplish, after a time, a great work but with the expenditure of \$2,000,006 a day, and with nothing but shinplasters for money, the plan of attaching the wavering slave owners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

The London News thinks the proposition fair, moderate good basis for a comprehensive, practicable and amicable debate, only the public, by whom it has to be discussed, is scarcely capable of the order needed for real delibera

tion and decision.

The London Star also approves of the proposition The London Herald thinks both sides will regard it i

dishonoring compromise. The London Post treats it as a peurile and vain scheme It says is can only be accounted for as being the last resource of a government which feels it is engaged in a struggle which, if continued, must involve it in ruin, and which it would make any sucrifice short of submission to ar-

political strategy in aid of General McClollan, which is certainly well timed for securing the border States to the North. It also regards the step as a symptom of deep misging in the Washington Cabinet, touching the imtablish boundaries and arrange the relations of federal and Confederate States.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 20th were unim

inquiries relative to the Italian "Froved ments" Commit-tee, but thought it inconsistent with the dignity of the Italian government for English Ministers to lay papers relative to the affair before Parliament. In the liouse of Commons on the 20th, Mr. Baxter op-

posed the expenditure on fortifications in the colonies

with the public interests, to communicate any informa- present moment there were two great nations which had globe as they could well govern—viz., Great Britain and the United States. America had adopted the principal of centralization. England took a different course. It had even local legislation, and did central government. It was assumed that England receives great benefit from the colonies, and if that was the case she was bound to protect them. He thought it impossible to lay down any general rule, and urged the House to be very caution After further debate Mr. Baxter withdrew his proposi

Milner Gibson obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the shipping acts, and give effect to some recommenda tions of the late Shipping Committee.

The Atlantic Mail Company, Galway Line, had addres a letter to the Treasury, asserting the ability of the company to carry out fully and faithfully all the the government, and stating their intention to ask for a renewal of the contract and restoration of the subsidy.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Com-pany the Hon. James Stewart Wortley, who occupied the chair, stated that Mr. Seward had addressed a despatch to the American Ambassador at London renication under the notice of the English government, and offering to join in the enterprise.

Ford Palmerston promised to receive the deputation on the 21st inst., which would be composed of members f Parliament and others interested in telegraphy.

The following were elected directors in the place hose retiring by rotation:-London-George Peabedy, Francis Lebreton and John M. Brett. New York-Cyrus W. Field and William E. Dodge. Halifax-Thomas C.

The deputation above mentioned waited on Lord Falprising members of Parliament, bankers, merchants and others. They strongly urged upon government the importance of connecting the two countries by a telegraphic cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. Lord Palmers on promised to bring the subject before his colleagu and the interview is said to have been very satisfactory

The steamer Stella, from New York, with goods for the Great Exhibition, has arrived at Plymouth.

Government has invited tenders for the construction of an iron steamer on Captain Cole's plan. It is to be fitted with six cupolas, each armed with two Armst

The Corps Legislatif finally adopted the whole address

to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris Patrie, in regard to the alleged plan of arrangement in Mexico, again asserts that nothing would be determined upon until the arrival of Gen. Lorences, who took out formal instructions and the programm General Ronay had gone to Toulon to embash for

Mexico.

The society for the propagation of commercial reforms in France, had unanimously resolved that it was expedient to repeal all customs and duties on raw material for building and fitting out ships, and to assimilate all flags as regards customs and duties. The Paris correspondent of the London Times regards this as the most important free trade manifestation yet made in France.

The Bourse on the 21st ult. was firm and active at 10f. 10c. for rankes.

PARIS, March 22, 1862.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes 70f. Sc. News union-

The Pope is again ill, very weak, and confined to his bed most of the day. All audiences are suspended.

Garibaldi had left Turin. A perfectly good understand ing exists between him and Ratazzi. Milan, March 21, 1862: There was great enthusiasm and festivity here in head

Hungary and Austria.

The Altiansa, of Milan, publishes a programme of ac-tion in Hungary agreed on by Kossuth, Klapka and Turr-The principal points are the establishment of a constitu tional kingdom, with the exclusion of the Hapsburg dynasty, civil equality for all the inhabitants of Hungary, and an offensive and diffensive alliance between Hungary

Servia, Crotia and Romelia.

Prussia.

The King has issued a proclamation in which he firmly eclares his adherence to the principles which he announced in November, 1858.

ness of the constitution and maintain the right of the towards Germany, is to be maintained without change He charges the Ministry of State to carry out his principles, and looks with confidence to the support of all

A deputation from Nauplia had arrived at Athens imploring the King's elemency.

A despatch from Syria says that the royal troops had restored order throughout the island.

It is asserted that, after nine months solicitations Omar Pasha obtained from the Porte permission to attack

Dervish Pasha, with 16,000 Turks, was moving on the Montenegrin frontier. The Montenegrins were making great preparations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 21st were firmer, under the favorable bank statement and improvement at Paris. Consols closed firm, and advancing. Money very easy. The bullion in the bank is higher, with one exception, than as any time since 1859.

Consols closed on Friday evening (21st) at 93% a 94.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased. Co21,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a fair business, but quotations in many

Maryland 5's
Maryland 5's
Hillimois Central shares, dis
New York Central.

36s. 6d. a 36s. 9d. Whale and cod oils mactive.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Consols closed on Saturday, March 22, at 94% a 94% for money.

The latest sales of American securities were.—Hinois Central Lailroad, 43 a 42 discount, Eric, 33 a 33%.

Liveuroot, March 23, 1862.

The sales of cotten yesterday amounted to 3,000 bales, the market closing steady but dull at unchanged quotations.

The broadstuffs market is very dull, with a downward The Production market closed quiet. Lard and bacon were drm at previous quotations.

Haves, March 22, 1802.

The cales of cotton for the week have been 3,500 bales. The market is quiet and steady. Orleans tres ordinates 155 france, bes, 147 france. Stock in port, \$1,000 bales.

Election in Milwaukee.

bir G. C. Lewis thought the defence of the colonies was cartive a colonial and partix a military question. At the municipal election years and partix a military question. At the defence at the defence of the colonies was cartive a colonial and partix a military question. At the